The People's Korea

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Zimbabwean President Endorses North-South Confederation

President Kim Il Sung shakes firm hands with Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana on Aug. 20 when the latter arrived in the Pyongyang International Airport for a goodwill visit to the DPRK upon the invitation of the DPRK President. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Zimbabwean President Canaan Banana supported the efforts made by the Government of President Kim Il Sung for the solution to Korea's reunification.

He said, "We support the fundamental principles set out by the wise and great leader of the Korean people, Comrade Kim Il Sung, for national reunification..."

He favored the idea of achieving Korea's reunification by establishing a north-south confederation called "a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo."

At a banquet the DPRK President arranged for the Zimbabwean leader on August 20, Mr. Canaan Banana said, "The restoration of a united Korea is not only desirable, but inevitable. The external elements and reactionaries should bow to the will of the great Korean people, and give way to their overwhelming demand for reunification." (See banquet speeches on page 2)

A government delegation of the Republic of Zimbabwe led by President Canaan Banana arrived in Pyongyang on August 20 by special plane to pay a goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

He was the ninth foreign leader who visited Korea this year.

President Kim Il Sung and the Zimbabwean counterpart held a series of talks in Pyongyang.

In the August 20 banquet speech, the Korean leader charged the United States and other imperialist and colonial powers with making overt armed intervention against the African countries and making them fight among themselves by dividing and disrupting them.

"The imperialists and colonialists should immediately stop all their manoeuvres for interference in the internal affairs of Africa, and the African disputes should be settled through negotiations between the parties concerned in the interests of both sides and to benefit of unity and solidarity among all the African countries by the African people themselves within the framework of the Organization of African Unity," stressed the DPRK Chief Executive.

The Korean leader also said, "Your success is the common success of the peoples of Africa and the Third World who follow the policy of non-alignment and fight against imperialism, colonialism and racism."

President Canaan Banana said:

"Comrade President, we have good reason to be proud of the historical friendship between the peoples of Zimbabwe and those of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea..."

"In those dark moments of gruelling struggle in which our people learned the price of freedom in a world still haunted by the spectres of imperialism and capitalistic exploitation, you stood by us, and gave us every possible encouragement, both moral and material, and this strengthened our resolve to fight on until final victory."

"For this support," he stressed, "we find it natural to go all the way with the Korean people, and to share their sentiments on issues that touch on the pride and consciousness of your great nation."

On August 21, the Zimbabwean government delegation went to Hamhung where the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee hosted a banquet for the delegation.

In the banquet speech, Mr. Canaan Banana said, "Under the wide guidance of your great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, you overcome natural constraints such as the lack of certain raw materials by finding alternatives of these. It is indeed a great feat of science and imagination to eleminate the need for petroleum and cotton by devising a chemical method to produce fibre from limestone and anthracite, and eventually ending up with a much stronger fibre, and a much cheaper process."

The delegation left Pyongyang on August 23 after successfully concluding its goodwill visit to Korea.

Chon's Rule Worse Than Japanese Colonial Rule: Two Kims

Two prominent democratic figures in south Korea said that August 15, the day when Korea was liberated from Japanese colonial rule, has never completely been an occasion for national celebration.

"The violation of democracy and repressive history since liberation made it impossible for our people to celebrate our recent history," they said.

As was already reported, Mr. Kim Yong Sam, former head of the banned major opposition New Democratic Party, and Mr. Kim Dae Jung, former "presidential" candidate, made public a joint statement in Seoul and Washington on Aug. 13 in commemoration of the 38th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial rule.

In the message, they said that as successive dictatorships have been as harsh and repressive as the Japanese colonial rule, the south Korean people have not been able to commemorate the joy of liberation nor have been able to appreciate its true meaning (See pages 4 & 5)

"The struggle for democracy is the very struggle for the successful liberation of our people," [illegible] said in the message.

"Moreover, Japanese imperialists are cavorting even today in our land. These are the same Japanese who dominated and oppressed us," stressed it.

Introducing the argument that the successive dictatorships far exceeds in scope and severity the repression carried out by the Japanese employed to oppress the Korean people, two Kims said:

"It is neither an overstatement nor fabrication when we consider that the current dictatorship is replicating the laws and the methods, which the Japanese employed to oppress our nation."

Saying that the ultimate goal is the restoration of democracy in the southern half of Korea, Mr. Kim Yong Sam and Mr. Kim Dae Jung urged, "..... we should sacrifice ourselves in our struggle for democracy in order to bring to reality a democratic nation. We should be ready to sacrifice ourselves, our desires, everything we own, and even our lives for democracy."

Two of them also said they hoped that President Reagan's visit to south Korea "will not result in giving a U.S. seal of approval to the dictatorial regime."

They also warned that if the United States continued to support the present dictatorship, "unfortunate incidents like the burning of the American Cultural Center in Pusan will recur ... "

As to the immediate and primary democratic reforms in south Korea, they demanded the release of all political prisoners, the reinstatement of suspended students, fired professors, banned journalists and politicians, and freedom of the press.

"Finally, we strive to revise or repeal all dictatorial legislation enacted since the Yushin period. All anti-democratic laws adopted by the so-called Legislative Council of National Security must be repealed. A national government run by the people must be formed. The constitution must be amended according to national consensus," they stressed.

At the final part of the message, they said "At this juncture, it is not the repression of the dictatorship which we should fear. Rather, it is the abandonment of hope for democracy which we should fear."

S. Korean Soldier Defects to DPRK

Psc. Pyon Sang Gap, 21, belonging to the fire arms squad, the 1st platoon, the 9th company, the 3rd battalion, the 52nd regiment, the 12th division of the south Korean army, crossed the Military Demarcation Line in the eastern sector of the front and came over to the northern half of the Republic, shaking off the shameful army life, reported the KCNA on Aug. 23.

He is the third south Korean who sought political asylum in the DPRK this year.

In May, a south Korean businessman named Kim Song Bae defected to Pyongyang.

Yun Gwon Sok, a 19-year-old south Korean youth also sought freedom in the north in July.

The latest defector said that he hails from Taejon, South Chungchong Province, that he was born into a poor family as its fifth and last child. bereft of his father at his early age, he scarcely entered a university with the money earned by his mother and elder brothers with hard toil.

But he had to leave it not long after, because he could not study in the south Korean society where money decides everything.

Explaining the motive of his coming over to the north, he said that, witnessing the miserable life of the people in the south going in rags and hungry due to the anti-popular policy and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. and the Chon Du Hwan military junta, he keenly felt that it was impossible to live in such cursed society any longer and always longed for the north where all people are equally well off and go through courses up to university free of charge, receiving stipends, under the correct policy of the great General Kim Il Sung.

In March this year he was pressganged into the south Korean army and from early July spent torturous days, driven into the building of positions for war preparations in a frontline area. In this course, I heard through the radio of the north the emotional news that corporal Pak Hyon Mun who had served in the same division with me was enjoying a happy life worth of humanity in the bosom of the north and resolved to come over to the north without delay, he said.

He is now spending joyful days amid the warm love and cordial hospitality of Pyongyang citizens overflowing with compatriotic feelings, reported the KCNA.

African Disputes Should Be Settled through Negotiations between Parties Concerned

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

Follows the full text of the speech made by President Kim Il Sung, at the grand banquet he arranged on the evening of August 20 in honor of the government delegation of Zimbabwe headed by Mr. Canaan Banana, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, on a goodwill visit to the DPRK.

Esteemed President Comrade Canaan Banana,
Distinguished guests from Zimbabwe,
Comrades and friends,

Today I am really pleased to meet again our intimate friend Comrade President and have this occasion to be with you at a time when the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Zimbabwe are developing excellently with each passing day.

Esteemed Comrade President, you visited our country in April last year and made friends with us on fraternal terms, consolidating the ties of friendship between Korea and Zimbabwe. Today you have come all the way to see us again. I was greatly moved by this and offer a warmest welcome to you, the goodwill mission from a fraternal country, Zimbabwe.

The two visits of yours to our country in a little over a year are a vivid demonstration of friendship which is developing higher and higher between Korea and Zimbabwe.

Friendship between the peoples of our two countries was firmly established with the visit to our country by esteemed Prime Minister Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, our brother and close friend, as early as the days when the national liberation struggle of the Zimbabwean people was at its height. This friendship has developed into a true militant friendship between comrades-in-arms, into comradely relations.

As we did in the past, so we are now promoting the common cause against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the creation of an independent new life free from exploitation and oppression, in selfless close cooperation with our international friends.

Our two parties and governments, on the same road of anti-imperialism and independence, have continuously expanded and developed the friendly and cooperative relations on the basis of brotherhood and revolutionary principles.

On your declaration of national independence, you took a resolute and daring step of establishing diplomatic relations preferentially with our Republic and of abrogating all the treaties which the former racist regime had concluded with the south Korean puppets.

In spite of any foreign pressure and their political intrigues, you have invariably maintained the revolutionary stand by determinedly rejecting the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists and recognizing the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the only legitimate state of the Korean nation in the international arena, and you have done everything possible to give active support and encouragement to our people in their struggle to reunify the country independently and peacefully.

The firm stand of the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe, which does everything for the friends of common purpose, never compromising with imperialists and their lackeys, serves as an example for the people who are advancing towards independence and justice, and has won high respect and admiration of our people.

We consider that the world's revolutionary countries and peace-loving people who advocate *chajusong* (independence-tr.) can thwart the crafty manoeuvres of the imperialists to divide and disturb the newly-emerging countries and that they can safeguard world peace and security if all of them firmly maintain their principled stand in the anti-imperialist struggle and strengthen militant solidarity as you do.

The present international situation is becoming complicated and tense more than ever before because of the moves of the imperialist powers to maintain and expand their sphere of domination.

The imperialist and colonialist powers have been instigating the South African racist clique to put down brutally the national liberation struggle of the peoples of Southern Africa and perpetrate ceaseless, undisguised armed aggression and sabotage and subversion against Zimbabwe and her neighbouring front-line states.

The imperialists and colonialists are scheming to put the countries in southern and other parts of Africa under their control by sowing the seed of discord and creating disputes in this part of the world.

We resolutely denounce the criminal moves of the U.S. and other imperialist and colonialist powers to make overt armed intervention against the African countries and make them fight among themselves by dividing and disrupting them. We extend firm solidarity to all the African peoples who are valiantly struggling to oppose aggression, interference and armed repression by the imperialists, colonialists and racists and their moves for division and alienation, safeguard national sovereignty and achieve a complete liberation of Africa and its unity.

The imperialists and colonialists should immediately stop all their manoeuvres for interference in the internal affairs of Africa, and the African disputes should be settled through negotiations between the parties concerned in the interests of both sides and to the benefit of unity and solidarity among all the African countries by the African people themselves within the framework of the Organization of African Unity.

The African countries should maintain *chajusong* and also strengthen unity and take concerted actions against the imperialists and colonialists in the common interests of Africa and the cause of world peace.

With a high sense of pride and dignity as a nation who have achieved independence at the cost of their blood, the Zimbabwean people, are now zealously struggling for a new society and complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The Zimbabwean people conducted the struggle for national liberation and independence by their own original method that suited the specific situation of their country, and they are now building a new society also by following a creative socialist line of their own.

We sincerely rejoice over the great success being made by the heroic Zimbabwean people in their endeavours to build a single party, achieve national stability and harmony, develop an independent national economy and national culture and improve the people's living standard by foiling continued sabotage and subversion of the reactionary forces at home and abroad.

Your success is the common success of the peoples of Africa and the Third World who follow the policy of non-alignment and fight against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

In the future, too, the Korean people will value the friendly and cooperative relations with the people of Zimbabwe and march forward shoulder to shoulder with them under the banner of independence and sovereignty, non-alignment and socialism; they will also stoutly fight on to build an independent and peaceful new world in close unity with all the revolutionary peoples of the world who are advocating *chajusong*.

Esteemed Comrade President,

Your visit to our country greatly encourages our people in their struggle to build socialism and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the tense situation where they are confronted with the enemies.

Expressing my heartfelt thanks to you, an old friend of mine, for your second visit to us, I would like to propose a toast:

To militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Zimbabwe,

To the prosperity and development of the Republic of Zimbabwe,

To the unity of the world peoples advocating *chajusong*,

To the health of esteemed President Comrade Canaan Banana and madame,

To the health of the guests from Zimbabwe and

To the health of all other comrades and friends present here.

Zimbabwe Supports Fundamental Principles for Korea's Reunification

Speech of President Canaan Banana

Follows the full text of the speech made by Mr. Canaan Banana, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, who was heading a Zimbabwean government delegation on a goodwill visit to the DPRK, at the grand banquet arranged on Aug. 20 by President Kim Il Sung in honor of the delegation:

Our Excellency Comrade President Kim Il Sung,
Members of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea,
Honourable ministers,
Distinguished guests,
Comrades and friends,

Thank you, Your Excellency Comrade Kim Il Sung, for your kind words of welcome and for the compliments you have so lavishly showered on the people of Zimbabwe and myself.

I was deeply moved by the warmth with which we have been received in Pyongyang, a true manifestation of the deep-rooted and enduring fraternal solidarity between our two peoples. The thousands of waving hands, the flowers, the songs and dances, all create an overwhelming impression of love and genuine commitment, and it is a picture on which I personally shall reminisce for a long, long time to come. Coming to Korea is, indeed, like coming home to one's own family and kinsmen.

From your revolutionary kinsmen in Zimbabwe, I bring warm greetings to the valiant people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Prime Minister and President of ZANU (PF), Comrade Robert Mugabe, asked me to extend his greeting of solidarity to you, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, to your Party, the Workers' Party of Korea, and to the hard-working Korean people.

Comrade President, we have good reason to be proud of the historical friendship between the peoples of Zimbabwe and those of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which has always been based on a sound acceptance of the common cause of freedom, dignity, unity and socialist solidarity. This fraternal pact was sealed when the Korean people identified with us so naturally and so completely during our struggle for the liberation of Zimbabwe.

In house dark moments of gruelling struggle, in which our people learned the price of freedom in a world still haunted by the spectres of imperialism and capitalistic exploitation, you stood by us, and gave us every possible encouragement, both moral and material, and this strengthened our resolve to fight on until final victory. For this support, we shall always be grateful, and, for our part, we find it natural to go all the way with the Korean people, and to share their sentiments on issues that touch on the pride and consciousness of your great nation.

We are with you, Comrade Kim Il Sung, as you pronounce with such clarity and conviction on the outrageous historical iniquity of the arbitrary division of the Korean fatherland.

History itself demands that this iniquity be redressed, and that the Korean Peninsula, now unnaturally divided into north and south, be restored to its natural status as one Korea with one Korean nation. The restoration of a united Korea is not only desirable, but inevitable. The external elements and reactionaries should bow to the will of the great Korean people, and give way to their overwhelming demand for reunification.

We support the fundamental principles set out by the wise and great leader of the Korean people, Comrade Kim Il Sung, for national reunification, which call for the need to proscribe all foreign interference, to refrain from pursuing hostile policies between north and south and from attempting to impose ideas and systems upon each other, and to reduce the armies on both sides to relax the tense situation.

These, in our view, are very wise and prudent principles indeed. Comrade Kim Il Sung, your proposal of a Confederal Republic at the Sixth Workers' Party Congress is sufficient proof of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's sincerity in the search for a lasting solution.'

Be assured of Zimbabwe's full support for constructive policy to bring about what shall indeed be a momentous event -- the vindication of the conviction that several thousands of years of Korean unity cannot be undone forever at a single snap of interventionist fingers.

The reunification of Korea will be yet another victory scored against the forces of repression and imperialism, and these forces, which are already apprehensive at watching their domain become smaller and smaller, will

(Continued on page 3)

By Muhammad al Missuri

"Kimilsungist Cause Admirably Carried Forward" (21)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Sacred marks of dear Comrade Kim Jong Il's devoted service to the country and the people are imprinted on the soil of Korea– from Mt. Paekdu, the holy mountain of revolution on the northern tip, to the villages near the Demarcation Line in the south, from Mt. Wangjae on the Tuman River to the Hwanghae Iron Works where the signal fire of overall automation flared up and to a maize field in Kangwon Province, from the modern Changgwang Street and the brightly-lit Maternity Hospital to the home of an ordinary worker in the northern industrial district, from a small port on the west coast to an ocean-going trade ship.

For this very reason, he has long been trusted unreservedly and held in boundless respect by the entire membership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the people and has built up unchallengeable authority and prestige.

Here is a vibrant song sung by the Korean people:

Born of the spirit of Mt. Paekdu sacred,

You, the sunlight and the guide, have risen in Korea.

Raising aloft the red banner of revolution,

You add lustre to our land of Juche.

Oh, our dear leader,

Glory to you, Comrade Kim Jong Il!

Holding high the banner of Kimilsungism,

You lead us to glory as the standard-bearer of revolution.

Illumining the course of our epoch with your superb intelligence,

You lead us towards the dawn of communism.

Oh, our dear leader,

Glory to you, Comrade Kim Jong Il!

Today, the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is inseparable from the Korean revolution and the Korean people, forming an organic whole with them.

The familiar and proud expression "our dear leader" has found its place in the hearts of the Korean people who became highly aware of the greatness and sagacity of the intelligent Comrade Kim Jong Il through the years of their life experience. It implies their unanimous expectations and conviction that the dear Comrade Kim Jong Il alone is capable of carrying forward to completion the glorious cause of Kimilsungism, which was pioneered and is led by the respected leader President Kim Il Sung.

There is no doubt that the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il will meet the expectations and desire of the people with credit.

Chapter Five

Great Cause of Kimilsungism With Bright Future

The greatness of Kimilsungism is firmly guaranteed by its glorious past and its immensely bright future.

The long history of labour movement shows that the people can march forward with full confidence and fortitude towards the consummation of their revolutionary cause only when the revolution steadily advances with a bright prospect for mankind.

The glorious cause of Kimilsungism is now at a new historical stage of its development.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung who initiated the cause of Juche and has led it along the road of victory, is still in good health, bringing about continuous upswing in the revolution through his illustrious and reasoned leadership. The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, endowed with brilliant acumen and full of intrepidity and ardour, is at the head of the revolution, carrying stoutly forward the Juche cause. This bespeaks that Kimilsungism has an unprecedentedly radiant future.

Along with the great sun, the great lodestar is shining over the homeland of Kimilsungism.

History does not know as yet such a proud people as the Koreans who are making revolution both under the guidance of the great leader who pioneered its path and under the guidance of his outstanding successor who is materializing the leader's thoughts and leadership and carrying them forward to completion brilliantly.

This is a miraculous event and the greatest fortune in human history.

Everywhere I went in Korea, I could feel the firm determination of the people to carry out the great cause of Kimilsungism through generations as well as their soaring revolutionary spirit and militancy.

Whole Land in Ecstasy Of Joy

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea which will go down as a highlighted event in the annals of the cause of Kimilsungism took place with a large attendance, awakening the unanimous expectations and attention of the entire Korean people and enjoying the best wishes from the progressive people the world over. During the Party Congress the whole land of Korea vibrated with one and the same pulse, enveloped in a rapture of delight.

The throb of the event is still felt throughout the land, stirring people to fresh feats and victory.

The revolutionary people of the world, too, showed deep interest in the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and hailed it warmly. The congress was attended by 177 party and government delegations and friendship missions from 118 countries on the five continents of the globe.

This means that the congress was a world event having a great international impact and that the revolutionary solidarity among the progressive people aspiring to independence has been built up, with Korea as its axis.

A party congress is periodical in any countries, and the same is true of Korea.

What, then, threw the Korean people into such an ecstasy of joy and attracted such a great attention of the world revolutionary people?

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 2)

learn yet another healthy lesson.

Comrade President, we have witnessed in our day dramatic reversals in the fortunes of the historical oppressors as nations rose up and tore off the colonial shackles that had bound them for several decades. Your own country is one such example. Your national spirit survived the ravages of annexation by foreign forces and the callous actions of forces whose creed was to divide and rule.

Coming several decades later, the liberation of Zimbabwe was another milestone in the worldwide struggle for national independence and self-determination. That struggle is now almost complete. Sadly, only almost, because in our own region, a barbaric system, a grotesque relic from the darkest ages humanity has ever known, still continues to assert itself in the policies of South Africa. Were it not for the delaying tactics of the racist South African regime and those who aid and abet it, Namibia should long have attained her independence. What do we hear now but impudent demands that Namibia's independence becomes a hostage to be released only when Angola and Cuba pay the ransom? What a preposterous demand!

We reject the linkage of Namibian independence to a Cuban withdrawal from Angola – an altogether extraneous issue – and insist that resolution 435 of the United Nations be speedily implemented.

The internal picture in South Africa itself is anything but attractive. The revolting system of apartheid, which forcibly separates man from man in line with the worst traditions of racism, chauvinism and bigotry, belongs in the sewers of history, from which no government and no person has a right to retrieve it. Apartheid must be dismantled and every man and woman given an equal place in the sun. Sanity demands it, and the progressive forces of the world must force the racist regime to understand this.

Comrade President, as the world continues to demand justice and an end to apartheid, the South African regime is becoming increasingly desperate. Having failed to arrest the emergence of independent African states in the region, the regime is now trying to attain the reprehensible status of a regional bully. Senseless acts of sabotage are carried out almost daily against Mozambique, Botswana, Angola, Zimbabwe and Lesotho. Common criminals are recruited and trained in South Africa, then deployed for destabilisation attempts in the frontline countries.

Transport and communications infrastructure is frequently disrupted in an effort to perpetuate the region's dependence on South African routes, and in that way to foil our plans for regional co-operation among the independent countries in the region. We nevertheless are determined to press on with our efforts, and to defend our frontiers and installations against all forms of sabotage. South Africa will never win the day against the will of the millions of the peoples of Southern Africa, who include millions within its own territory.

Comrade President, a strong element of the friendship between our two peoples is our common respect for the dignity of man.

It is this philosophy that guides our thinking on all issues affecting our world today. At a time when hotbeds of tension are being created in so many areas of the world, it is imperative that we, who are committed to the peaceful coexistence of nations speak out with clear voices. It is the innate desire for peace that has inspired the charters of our most cherished international forum – the United Nations, the non-aligned movement and others. Sadly, what we are witnessing today is a gross betrayal of the very spirit of mankind. The principal item of trade between nations has become bullets and acrimonious exchanges. Armaments are expanding at the expense of granaries. The need is real for humanity to reassess its goals and to reverse the suicidal course it appears to have embarked on.

Of particular concern is the competition in the accumulation of nuclear weapons, whose senselessness is easy to see. What satisfaction can be derived from the knowledge that a country has the nuclear capacity to destroy the world several times over? Yet the race continues and gathers momentum by the hour.

It is time that those who possess nuclear weapons stopped and realised the madness of amassing these ominous arsenals. Millions suffer from hunger and disease the world over – millions have not had the benefit of even the most elementary form of education – and yet vast sums are budgeted annually for the production and testing of nuclear missiles and delivery systems. The warnings and appeals of the massive peace movements which have emerged in all areas of the world are ignored, but the message of these movements is the only hope for mankind: for the love of mankind, stop the arms race!

The Zimbabwean government delegation headed by President Canaan Banana on a goodwill visit to the DPRK inspected the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School on the afternoon of August 22.

Comrade President, I believe that Zimbabwe and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea must continue to make whatever contributions they can to the achievement of peace in the world. Our socialist solidarity and principled approach equip us to join other progressive forces in condemning this suicidal nuclear race, and to assist in the search for solutions to the problems that plague our world. Nations must learn to live together in peace and to seek areas in which to co-operate, rather than exaggerate every little difference between them.

Our own friendship is one positive feature of the geopolitical map. Thousands of kilometres separate Zimbabwe and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and yet we can say with all sincerity that our peoples are one.

Across those thousands of kilometres we observe a healthy traffic of friendly delegations, and with every new day the ties between our two peoples grow stronger and stronger as we work together on projects that enhance the cause of socialism. A few days ago I was at home in Harare, admiring the marvellous work done by Korean sculptors on the monuments in honour of the heroes of our struggle at heroes' acre. Tonight, I am at home in Korea, overwhelmed by the realisation that we are indeed sculptors, shaping the destiny of our peoples in an atmosphere of militant solidarity and friendship. What we hope and trust is that other countries in the world will find something to emulate in the special relationship that exists between Zimbabwe and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade President, although my current visit to your great country is a very short one, I have already seen much in these first few hours that is worth recounting to my compatriots. I must thank you once again for the sumptuous welcome you have accorded me and my delegation. I am fully convinced that friendship and hospitality are second nature to the wonderful Korean people.

Comrades and friends, may I now invite you to join me in a toast:

–To the militant solidarity between the sister nations of Zimbabwe and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

–To the illustrious, peace-loving people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

–To the Workers' Party of Korea and its wise leadership;

–To the prosperity and good health of His Excellency Comrade Kim Il Sung;

–To the prosperity and good health of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il;

–To the prosperity and health of all present here tonight. Thank you!

"Struggle for Democracy Is Struggle for Independence and Liberation of Our Nation": Kim Yong Sam, Kim Dae Jung

—Message on the Occasion of the Korean Independence Day, August 15, 1945—

The following are excerpts from a joint statement issued by Mr. Kim Yong Sam and Mr. Kim Dae Jung in Washington and Seoul in commemoration of the 38th anniversary of Korea's liberation from Japanese colonial yoke:

Fellow country men and women of Korea:

Today marks the 38th anniversary of our Independence Day. We recall how we were filled with joy upon being liberated from Japanese domination and repression. Today we want to examine with our fellow country men and women whether we can experience the jubilation and true meaning of liberation. We want to share with you our views on how the true meaning of liberation should be translated into reality today.

August 15th, Independence Day, has never completely been an occasion for national celebration. Its meaning has been deliberately tarnished and diminished. This compels us to reexamine what liberation should mean to us.

Liberation from the darkness of Japanese colonialism unchained our nation and brought to reality its persistent desire for independence. Further, the liberation stood for, and had as its purpose, the establishment of a free nation, free from repression and exploitation. We were ready to work toward a democratic society. Sadly, however, liberation was followed by the division of our nation and land and subsequently by the fratricidal tragedy of the Korean War. Because of these catastrophic events, Independence Day has not evolved into a commemorative occasion for the entire nation.

On the southern side of the peninsula, the spirit and integrity of our nation were violated to the extent that traitors to our nation rose above the people and established a dictatorship controlled by the Liberal Party. The overthrow of this dictatorship by the Student Revolution of April 19, 1960 brightened the prospects for a democracy that could safeguard the well being of the nation as well as the lives of the people as humans. The May 16, 1961 military coup d'etat, however, crushed the hope and prospect for democracy and continued the oppression of our nation.

For the last 18 years, half the length of the 36 year-long Japanese colonial rule, our people have been crying under an oppressive dictatorship. When the dawn of a democratic era seemed to be breaking in the wake of the October 26, 1979 assassination of Park Chung Hee, the May 17, 1980 military coup occurred, imposing once again dictatorship upon our people. Because the brutal Kwangju incident was perpetrated by ones who share the same blood, it was the most tragic event for our nation since its division in 1945, and the Korean people will grieve about the Kwangju massacre until the end of history.

The violation of democracy and the repressive history since liberation made it impossible for our people to celebrate our recent history. As successive dictatorships have been as harsh and repressive as the Japanese colonial rule, our people have not been able to commemorate the joy of liberation nor have they been able to appreciate its true meaning. Moreover, Japanese imperialists are cavorting even today in our land. These are the same Japanese who dominated and oppressed us. It is partly on account of their support that we are ruled today by forces which covet, and scheme for, the institutionalization of dictatorial power and the diminution and discoloring of the meaning of liberation.

Fellow country men and women:

The shameful chapters in our history did not end with the termination of the 36 year-long rule; it has continued through the 38 years since 1945. We can never experience genuine liberation until and unless we build with our own sweat and power a society that will guarantee our fundamental rights and freedom and lives as humans. In this sense, the struggle for national liberation must continue today into tomorrow. The struggle for democracy is the very struggle for the successful liberation of our people.

We often hear that repression by contemporary Korean dictatorships far exceeds inscope and severity the repression carried out by the Japanese colonial power. It is neither an overstatement nor fabrication when we consider that the current dictatorship is replicating the laws and the methods, which the Japanese employed to oppress our nation. Those currently in power in Korea demand the obedience of the people, and their deceitful policies remind us of Japanese colonialism. Further, there are other similarities: the repression of those who clamor for freedom, justice, and truth; the suppression of labor and farm workers' movement; and policies which ignore the rights and well-being of farmers. It is appalling to realize how similar Japanese colonialism and the current dictatorship are in nature and methods of repression.

This is the very reason why we have to make our struggle for democracy an extension of our struggle for national liberation and independence. Just as our struggle for national liberation and independence was of the people, by the people, and for the people, our democratic struggle should be of the people, by the people, and for the people. Just as liberation and independence were the ultimate objectives of our nation then, the restoration of democracy should be our ultimate goal today. Just as the patriots, who fought for independence, sacrificed themselves for the nation and the country, we should sacrifice ourselves in our struggle for democracy in order to bring to reality a democratic nation. We should be ready to sacrifice ourselves, our desires, everything we own, and even our lives for democracy.

Just as the entire nation had to be united in the struggle for liberation, the restoration of democracy requires the complete unity of the people. The struggle of the Korean people at home and abroad has to be united. We have to empathize with the pain and suffering of those persecuted by the dictatorial power; we must be willing to share, and even assume, their suffering.

We should be united as one. We should unite guided by the moral consciousness which embraces the spirit of self-sacrifice, self-effacing understanding and of altruism. Just as national liberation and independence had to be won with our own hands, our democratic struggle has to be based on our creative democratic potential. The conscience of the world will support us, but it can only be supplementary in nature. We should firmly remind ourselves that, in the final analysis, we can attain democracy only through our own efforts. On the day we triumph in our democratic struggle, we shall pay tribute to those who died, or sacrificed everything, in the struggle for democracy just as we did those patriots who fought for national liberation and independence. The democracy that we will attain will be built with the blood, sweat and tears of those who fought and died. We shall never forget their sacrifices.

Fellow country men and women!

On the basis of the principles outlined above, we must resolutely confront the dictatorship. The current dictatorship is paying lip service to democracy but, in reality, it is plotting to reinforce and perpetuate its power. It is paying lip service to harmony but it is conspiring to divide. It is paying lip service to justice but is perpetuating stupendous injustice and illegalities, as was clearly shown in the Chang Young Ja scandal, the Sambo Stock Incident, and numerous other illegal and unjust acts committed by those in and around the circle of power. This circle is thoroughly accustomed to violence and possesses a cruelty, into which it was assimilated during the *Yushin* era. Heinous acts of violence and brutality, which occur with increasing frequency in Korean society today are attributable to the nature of the present regime, which stops at nothing in pursuit of its objectives.

The present regime exists for the sole purpose of maintaining its power and is promoting its own interests via deception and violence. It is an irrational, anti-democratic group which is unbecoming of our nation. It is capable of doing anything to maintain its power.

The present regime is made up of those who formed the nucleus of the oppressive *Yushin* system. They are singularly preoccupied with capturing and maintaining power and have little concern for national security. The safety and well-being of the people, national honor and integrity.

This heinous character of the present regime makes it imperative that the struggle for democracy become not a struggle for power but a struggle to save this nation. Korea's destiny and honor are facing an unprecedented crisis. In the face of this crisis, we must rationally reflect upon, and examine, what we can do.

Mr. Kim Yong Sam and Mr. Kim Dae Jung vow to fight for democratic reforms in south Korea. Photo shows Kim Yong Sam who was elected President of the (now-defunct) New Democratic Party in the May 1979 party convention embraces Mr. Kim Dae Jung at the latter's home, in the May 1979 party convention.

Fellow politicians!

How long have we aspired for a democracy, in which the fundamental rights and liberties of the people will be restored fully? If you are indeed concerned about the fate of the Korean nation and determined to share the pain of its people, you should not accept the privileges liberally distributed by the present regime. Nor should you indulge yourselves in complacence or sell or deceive your consciences. At all times and under all circumstances, you should maintain and exhibit a dignified profile as politicians. You should bravely dissociate yourselves from the rules and the framework, which the present regime is trying to impose on the Korean people, and you should join in the march toward the era of democracy. You should make sure that the military dictatorship can see clearly and hear resonantly that democracy is your conviction as well as the demand of our times. Let us remember that your silence will mean submission to the dictatorship. Silence now will be a permanent disgrace for your honor. You should not be bound by anti-democratic, dictatorial regulations, such as the Special Measures for the Purification of the Political Environment. This is a retroactive legislation in violation of justice and conscience. This is clearly attested to by the fact that a great number of democratic compatriots, who suffered during the *Yushin* dictatorial era, are its main targets.

You are at a point now where you must choose between justice and conscience or injustice and violence. We hope that you will now join the people who yearn for democracy.

Journalists of Korea!

You have fallen to the status of being a mouthpiece for the regime. You cannot publish even one single word of justice, nor can you report the cries of the people which can be heard in every nook and cranny of our society. In a word, you cannot record fact and truth. Guidelines for reporting have essentially muzzled the press. As a result, you appear emaciated in front of those who clamor for conscience and democracy. We know fully well that it is the dictatorship and not you that is responsible for the distance between you and us. Freedom of the press is made possible only when those who practice and defend it mount a tenacious struggle, adopting freedom of the press as a religion. Only when you take action to insure freedom of the press and win it after long and tenacious struggle, will your conscience be soothed. If you cannot report, you should at least make a point of going where your brothers and sisters are suffering. This will enable you to prepare for the day when you will testify for history with your reporters' notebooks.

Judges of Korea!

We are well aware that your minds cannot be at ease. After all, you mete out harsh sentences to students who demand democracy, you invoke the National Security Law in dealing with innocent

(Continued on page 5)

(Continued from page 4)

citizens and students. If you feel pain for compromising the judicial process, you should realize that such judicial malpractices cause even greater pain and anger to the innocent people while severely undermining the integrity of our era. The autonomy of the judicial system can only remain intact, if it is exercised according to sound legal principles. The judicial branch must ignore temptations and threats coming from those who seized power illegally. The judiciaries must steer a steady course for the nation whether there be political turmoils or even regime changes. This is possible only when you adhere to justice and the dignity of law.

Fellow country men and women!

We feel the need to make explicit our views on our relationship with the United States which is our ally. Korea and America have maintained very close relations over a long period of time. We must share, and pursue together, the ideals and dreams of freedom and democracy. The United States should realize that there are delicate problems in Korean-American relations. This is because one party in the relationship is oppressing its people with dictatorship, while the other party supports the dictatorship - thus contributing to the repression of the Korean people. We hope that President Reagan's visit to Korea will not result in giving a U.S. seal of approval to the dictatorial regime.

In reality, a minority class of the corrupted and priviledged which holds power is confronted by the overwhelming majority of the people who seek democracy. In a sense, the present regime has taken a war-like stance against the Korean people. We cannot but worry that unfortunate incidents like the burning of the American Cultural Center in Pusan will recur if U.S. policy towards Korea appears sympathetic to the repressive acts of the dictatorship or cooperative in maintaining that dictatorial, power. The Korean people are also beginning to express concern about the possibility of nuclear warfare in part because of U.S. policies.

Fellow country men and women!

Only democracy can save this nation from the current crisis. Only when democracy is firmly established can we take steps toward unifying the divided nation. If 10 million of separated families is going to end up not in sorrow but in joy, we have to hurry toward unification by restoring democracy.

Tragedies are occurring in great numbers even at this very moment because the government has been fabricating cases against people and charging them with Communism thus causing the separation of husbands from wives and sons from fathers. Tragic phenomena of these sorts can be witnessed in courtrooms and prisons.

The establishment of a democratic government is the only way to build an economy in which farmers and workers will not be left out and will not be suppressed. Only a democratic government will eliminate the animosity and division between the haves and the have-nots. Only a democratic government can enable students, workers, and farmers to press for their rights as respectable groups with distinct identities.

Only the restoration of democracy can enable us to restore our dignity and prestige as a nation in the international community. An unjust and immoral regime not only is looked down upon but also commits evil and criminal deeds. The continuing scandal surrounding the import of rice is proof of this.

The Korean people had their image severely tarnished in the international community by a series of shameful acts perpetrated by the *Yushin* system. The commission of disgraceful acts proves conclusively the inherently dictatorial nature of the *Yushin* system.

Only the restoration of democracy can eradicate the imbalance and foul emotion prevalent in our society. Only the restoration of democracy can give birth to harmonious politics and a loving society. Only the restoration of democracy can rectify the educational system that has become inhuman in nature. Democracy alone can terminate the practice of barbaric torture. Only the restoration of democracy can relieve the pain suffered by all those who worked to defend freedom, justice, truth, and conscience. It can enable us to retrieve our suppressed words and talk like humans again.

The primary task of our democratic struggle is the release of all political prisoners and the restoration of their rights. Suspended students and fired professors must be reinstated. Journalists must be given back the jobs from which they were fired during and since the *Yushin* period. News agencies, which were forcibly shut down, must be reopened. The media must have its autonomy restored. Citizens and currently banned politicians must be allowed to participate freely in politics. Finally, we strive to revise or repeal all dictatorial legislation enacted since the *Yushin* period. All anti-democratic laws adopted by the so-called Legislative Council of National Security must be repealed. A national government run by the people must be formed. The constitution must be amended according to national consensus. Although today's reality appears rather bleak because we are chained by the dictatorship, if the majority of the people can be united in their purpose and struggle with dedication for democracy, we can attain the restoration of democracy. God's justice and the conscience of the world are on our side. History and truth are also on our side.

At this juncture, it is not the repression of the dictatorship which we should fear. Rather, it is the abandonment of hope for democracy which we should fear. A nation that has no dream is an unfortunate nation. We should remain united in our hope for, and conviction in, democracy. If we can be one based on our commitment to democracy and unite on the basis of our hope for democracy, we will be able to erect in Korea a civilian government that has been built with our own hands. Repression will be eliminated, and all of us will lead renewed and meaningful lives as democratic citizens. We will then become the recipients of accolades and respect by world citizens. This is the only way to continue the struggle for national liberation and independence within the context of today's reality. Successful completion of this struggle is to face up to the challenge of our times.

We are a people that has shown its capacity for democracy by rejecting the dictatorial regimes of Rhee Syngman and Park Chung Hee, regimes which betrayed the aspirations of the people. In accordance with the will of the people, the two of us solemnly pledge to dedicate ourselves to our nation and to the cause of democracy.

Let us meet where we will celebrate our victory in this sacred war. We shall triumph.

August 15, 1983

Kim Young Sam
Seoul, Korea

Kim Dae Jung
Washington, D.C.

Growing Opposition to Planned IPU Conference in Seoul

Parliamentarians and international organizations are continuing to express their opposition to the planned 70th IPU Conference in Seoul.

Here is a round-up of the latest reports:

The Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party on August 18 made public the following announcement opposing the holding of the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Seoul and expressing its stand not to attend it:

Our Party's Attitude towards the Convocation of the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Seoul

The 70th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union is scheduled to be held in Seoul, south Korea. As there are many important issues in this connection, our party decided not to send its deligate to it.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union has so far made a big contribution to mutual understanding and promotion of friendship between peoples of various countries and to democracy and world peace through friendly exchange of parliamentarians.

Promoting individual contacts between parliamentarians of various countries and organizing common action, the Inter-Parliamentary Union conducts its work for strengthening their relations in order to help all countries establish and develop the parliamentary system and promote world peace and international cooperation in an all-round way.

The importance of this activity is increasing with each passing day and the Japan Socialist Party, too, has dispatched its parliamentarians to actively participate in the annual conference of the Inter-Parliamentary union.

But there is a very serious problem in the convocation of the forthcoming 70th conference in Seoul.

As everyone knows, Seoul is a city of one part of the divided country, a part ruled by the Chon Du Hwan military "regime" which seized power through a military coup.

Suppression of the south Korean democratic forces by the Chon Du Hwan "regime" still continues and it is strongly condemned by Kim Dae Jung, Kim Yong Sam and other south Korean people who demand democracy.

It also staged joint military exercises with the United States in February this year to commit provocative acts against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea almost every day, and is now heightening the tension and menacing peace on the Korean Peninsula. Such suppression of the democratic movement by the Chon Du Hwan military "regime" and its military action threatening peace are totally contradictory to the spirit of the Inter-Parliamentary Union desirous of world peace and democracy and it is entirely disqualified for hosting the inter-parliamentary conference.

Evident is the intention of Chon Du Hwan to have the "power" he seized through the suppression of people legalized internationally by holding the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul this time.

The Japan Socialist Party strongly denounces the scheme of the Chon Du Hwan military "regime" to use the Inter-Parliamentary Conference for such political purpose.

In the final analysis, to attend the Seoul conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union means tolerating the suppression of people by the Chon Du Hwan "regime" and its dangerous military action jeopardizing peace and moves to fix the division of Korea.

The decision to hold the Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul was adopted by ignoring the usage of the union which has decided the venue of its conference with a unanimous approval.

A socialist parliamentarian who was dispatched to the council meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union held in Helsinki in April this year opposed the holding of its conference in Seoul, but two other Japanese members of the council with vote (liberal democratic members of the lower and upper houses) approved it. This was very regrettable.

As parliaments of many countries have already decided not to participate in the Seoul conference, it assumes really an unprecedented and abnormal form.

The Japan Socialist Party refuses to attend the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union pregnant with such grave problem, strongly denounces the Chon Du Hwan military "regime" which persists in the suppression of people and resolves to further strengthen solidarity with the movement for democracy in south Korea and intensify as ever the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and peace in Korea, Japan, Asia and the world.

The following three statements were sent to The People's Korea directly. *(Editor)*

The Pakistan Organisation for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity has received the news of the holding of 70th Inter Parliamentary Union Conference in Seoul in coming October with great surprise.

It is all the more surprising to know that despite the fact that 63 countries i.e. 43% of the member nations of the I.P.U. had expressed opposition to the holding of the next I.P.U. Conference in Seoul in the executive council session held in Helsinki this year the venue of the conference has not yet been changed.

This is against the tradition of the I.P.U. to hold its conference at a place which has not been selected unanimously, as is always the case, which goes against the very purpose of the establishment of the I.P.U.

It seems that the U.S. imperialists have been successful in creating a wedge in the members of the I.P.U. for their imperialist designs to render support to the fascist puppet clique of Chon Du Hwan of south Korea who stands totally isolated at home and abroad because of their anti-people and anti-democratic fascist acts of barbarity.

To hold conference of I.P.U. in a country which is under the colonial hold of U.S. imperialists and where there are no democratic institutions and parliamentary democracy at all is tantamount to bringing a bad name to the I.P.U. itself. Such a move would not be conducive at all to the aims and objects of I.P.U.

The proposed holding of this conference of the I.P.U. in Seoul is the result of political intreagues of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique to help them in their criminal plot to perpetuate division of Korea and to realise their "cross recognition" and "2 Koreas" policy.

But, the U.S. imperialists and their puppets in south Korea cannot hoodwink the world public opinion which is against the division of Korea and the fascist ruling system imposed on the south Korean people. This is why political and public figures of different countries of the world who love justice and freedom are lifting up their voices against the holding of this conference in Seoul.

The Pakistan Organisation for Afro-Asian People's Solidarity appeals to the members of the I.P.U. to take immediate measures to change the venue of the scheduled 70th General Assembly Conference of the I.P.U. to some other country which is unanimously recognised by all the member states to eschew rift in the I.P.U. itself and to foil the attempt of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys in south Korea to realise their sinister designs of supporting the fascist ruling system in south Korea and for the perpetuation of division of the Korean peninsula.

Such a move would also raise the prestige of the I.P.U. itself as an independent organisation and promote the very purpose of its existence to establish democracy, peace and security throughout the world.

PAKISTAN ORGANISATION FOR AFRO-ASIAN PEOPLE'S SOLIDARITY
17.8.1983

Holding of 70th Conference of the Inter Parliamentary Union in Seoul in coming October is the very negation of the aims and objects of the establishment of I.P.U.

The main object of the establishment of Inter Parliamentary Union and its conferences has throughout been to promote democratic norms, peace and security throughout the world.

South Korea is that part of the world where there are no democratic institution at all and the Chon Du Hwan ruling junta works on the dictates of U.S. imperialists who continue to capture southern half of Korea. The political parties and organisations fighting for democracy and sovereignty are banned in south Korea and the patriotic personages who demand restoration of democracy and human rights are imprisoned and suppressed with an iron hand.

South Korea is by no standards an independent country but is a part of Korean peninsula forcibly captured and divided by the U.S. imperialists.

Holding of conference of the 70th General Assembly of the I.P.U. in Seoul has been obviously manoeuvred by the United States to get recognition for the south Korean clique who is isolated at home and abroad because of its fascist policies, and to realise their scheme of "2 Koreas", "cross recognition" and "simultaneous admission to the U.N.O."

It goes without saying that the scheduled conference is not the result of unanimous decision of the member states of the I.P.U. but a large number of its members have already opposed the scheduled conference in Seoul. It is also crystal clear that the socialist countries, Non-Aligned Nations and other 3rd world countries who do not recognise south Korea as a country would not participate in the scheduled conference.

This would obviously be against the interest of I.P.U. and instrumental in division rather than unanimity.

(Continued on page 8)

Children of the Changgwang Kindergarten

Introduced here are photos of children in the Changgwang Kindergarten, Pyongyang, the DPRK.

These photos were taken by Kang Jong Sok, a photographer for The People's Korea, who visited the DPRK from mid-June to mid-August this year.

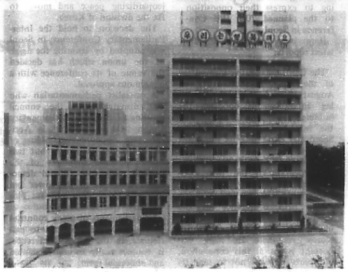
The Changgwang Kindergarten is located on the Potong River in Pyongyang. It was completed on September 1 last year.

The kindergarten consists of tower-type 10-story building and three other buildings. It accommodates more than 800 children, on each floor of the tall building are found teaching for education, napping, bathing and playing rooms.

The kinds of teaching materials number a few hundreds and animal specimens and stuffed animals over 200.

There are playing and dancing rooms in an arch type building and a dining room and wading pool in a building linked to the 10-storey building.

The sports and playing room is equipped with electric automobiles, model spaceships, basketball courts, etc.



Outer view of the Changgwang Kindergarten

Children are riding velocipedes in a playroom.

Children playing the piano and the violin in a soundproof room for musical training. There are provided 255 Western and traditional musical instruments.

Children enjoying themselves riding a tramcar in the sports and play room

From the stuffed animals, children are learning about the animals that are found in the DPRK.

In the dancing room, children are improving their skill as they wish tastes. They are guided by professionals.

Koreans Massacred in Postquake Chaos in 1923

Young Korean Makes Movie Film

Koreans arrested by armed soldiers in post-earthquake confusion in 1923.

A Korean youth living in Tokyo, together with Japanese youths made a movie film dealing with the massacre of Koreans after the earthquake, which hit the Kanto area on Sep. 1, 1923, or 60 years ago.

He is O Jung Gong, a 23-year-old second-generation Korean, who graduated from a Korean high school in Tokyo.

The movie titled "Hidden Scars" (a 16-mm color film) took about a year of joint work.

Mr. O and his Japanese friends were classmates in a professional film school in Yokohama.

As their graduation work, they started to work on the movie. They were unable to have it ready by spring, this year, and completed it early in August. The movie was shown for the first time in Tokyo on Aug. 22.

O Jung Gong knows of the massacre of the Koreans in the Kanto earthquake in 1923.

He joined in the three-day excavation work to exhume the bodies of some of the massacred Koreans done in September last year by a group of Japanese on the Arakawa River banks. No ashes of Koreans were found. O and his friends thought that they would collect eyewitnesses' accounts. They started to study facts and collect materials. They visited Chiba and Kanagawa prefectures, where they were able to meet eyewitnesses of the massacre.

Thirteen eyewitnesses appear in the film. They include a 83-year old Korean who was taken by Japanese with other Korean compatriots from the Arakawa River bank and had a narrow escape from the massacre, a Japanese who saw Koreans being killed, and an ex-soldier who forcibly collected Koreans.

The movie closes with the words of a 4-year Korean Cho In Sung, crying, "Japanese and the Japanese government should make clear what they did. They should not conceal what they did."

O and other Japanese who made this film said unanimously that it is important to disclose the truth about the massacre. They said that they wanted young people to know what they had learnt.

They worked part-time to raise a fund to make the movie film.

On Aug. 22, before the movie was shown, O Jung Gong and his Japanese friends were introduced to the audience. Cho In Sung also took the rostrum. He didn't make a long speech, because, he said, he didn't want to burst into tears. The audience numbered some 350.

On Sep. 23, 1923, the Kanto district of Japan was hit by big tremors, which took a toll of more than 100,000 people. In the post-quake chaos, an estimated 6,000 Koreans were massacred.

According to historical records and materials, Japanese police and soldiers, taking advantage of frenzy, which gripped the population in the wake of the earthquake, spread false rumors and launched a mass murder of Koreans.

Tens of thousands of people gathered in parks and the precincts of temples to take shelter. They were thrown into confusion. The government feared that the anger of the terror-stricken people might explode in an attack on the government, as they had experienced a rice riot in 1918, when the political and social situation was extremely tensed.

The massacre of Koreans was motivated by organized false rumors that Koreans had poisoned wells and were setting fires, etc.

Fact about the massacre of Koreans in the post-quake termoil has not yet been sufficiently uncovered.

In September last year, a group of Japanese conducted excavation work to exhume the ashes of some of the murdered Koreans. The purpose in doing the work was to soothe the souls of the victims and start a campaign to appeal to the Japanese not to repeat the same mistake.

Japanese Eyewitness Account

"No More Atrocities"

Follows a gist of an account of Komatsu Hichiro, a Japanese who witnessed the massacre of Koreans by Japanese in the postquake chaos in September 1923.

On Sep. 1, 1923, or 60 years ago, a great earthquake struck the Kanto area of Japan. At that time, I was living in Funabashi City, Chiba Prefecture. Then I was a student of the Chiba Prefectural Junior High School (presently called the Chiba Senior High School). I was just over 17 years old then, and I remember the earthquake well.

Uneasy Days

That day an opening ceremony for the second term of our school was held. I came back home and was about to have lunch with my family members, when the earthquake struck the Kanto area. We heard the ground rumble and roof tiles fall to the ground with terrific noise. We rushed out of our house all at the same time. People in neighboring houses did the same, causing great confusion. We were out of the house and stayed in the backyard where we put up a tent and made preparations for an emergency there.

We didn't have a radio, let alone a television set. We were unable to get any information and were struck with terror.

After a while, a large number of people who had been evacuated from Tokyo, flew to our town. People of the town helped these people. Tokyo was badly damaged. Electric power supply had stopped. At night we were in darkness. The eastern sky was dyed red. Fires, which had broken out in Tokyo, crimsoned the sky in the east. The sky was tinged weirdly red and I was trembling with fear.

False Rumors about Riots by Koreans

Three days later, we heard a false rumor that Koreans were poisoning wells and that they had risen in a riot.

At that time people were terror-stricken, and were trembling with fear. In such a state, any rumors about the earthquake could easily spread. Trains had stopped, and so was electric power supply. In darkness they were in an extremely uneasy state. So, they easily fell victims those groundless rumors.

One night a firebell was wildly struck near the seashore. "Koreans are attacking us here, coming here by ship!" "Gather with arms in hand!" An order was given us to gather.

Members of a vigilance corps consisting of ex-soldiers, fire-fighters, youth bodies went to the seashore with Japanese swords and fire hooks in their hands. I also went there as a busybody. No Koreans had come to the shore by ship. Several men of the vigilance corps went offshore to see whether Koreans had come. They came back and said the ships were not of Koreans but of those from Tokyo who were taking shelter. Nothing happend. Afterwards, hostile feelings against Koreans flared up among them. Some of the vigilance corps howled, "If they come, we won't let them leave here unharmed," and "Kill them as soon as we find them!" Feelings against Koreans mounted.

Koreans Slaughtered with Swords, Fire Hooks

A week after the great earthquake. At lunch time an order to gather came. That order was: "As Koreans are coming near the hospital, gather near the hospital."

In a hospital located near the Kaishin Elementary School, patients suffering from contagious diseases were isolated. Almost all the people of my town gathered near the hospital.

When I arrived there, I saw Koreans, who had their hands tied behind their backs and roped together.

They were surrounded by 3-4 cavalry soldiers. The Koreans numbered 21, who included two babies carried on their mothers' backs.

Members of the vigilant corps had fire hooks and swords in their hands.

These 21 Koreans were surrounded by Japanese doubly and trebly, as a large crowd of people gathered there.

I didn't know why these Koreans had been brought there and what would happen to them.

Responsible persons of the cavalry soldiers and the vigilance corps had a talk for a while and 21 Koreans were handed over to the vigilance corps. Right after that, the Koreans were "massacred." I can still hear the soldiers' foot steps.

Some of the vigilance corps standing in front of the Koreans seemed to be excited. I saw all the Koreans lying on their faces. Fire hooks and swords brought down on these Koreans' heads and shoulders by the bawling members of the vigilance corps.

Fire hooks cut into the shoulders and blood spouted out.

Vigilance corps members stabbed, pricked and slashed Koreans at random. The skin of the 21 Koreans turned purple. Some of their wounds opened. They lay on the ground and never raised their voice. It was unbearable for me to see the expressions of pain and agony in their faces.

Cavalry soldiers stood not far from there. If they had tried to stop the massacre, they would have been able to prevent it.

The massacre was so cruel that I was unable to endure standing there. I came back home soon.

I trembled with fear as I saw those Koreans being killed without resisting.

Later I knew that the vigilance corps were told by cavalry soldiers to take those Koreans to the police station.

It was clear from the situation in those days that those Koreans were sure to be killed if they were handed over to the vigilance corps.

When the Koreans were handed over to the vigilance corps, the corps members argued among themselves about how to deal with the Koreans. Some wanted "to take the Koreans to the police station," while others insisted on "killing them as the cavalry soldiers handed them over to us."

A certain Ishizaki who insisted on taking those Koreans to the police station, had his head injured with a fire hook by a member of the other group.

Residents of my town were not guilty-conscious of the atrocities they had committed. When "the massacre of Koreans" was disclosed and a proclamation was issued, telling to those Japanese who had been involved in the massacre to give their names, a young Japanese who had nothing to do with the massacre is said to have given his name, with a Japanese sword in his hand, just to show off his "guts."

In Chiba Prefecture some Japanese defended Koreans living there at the risk of their lives, while others joined the massacre.

Later it became clear that the then home minister and the then chief commissioner of the metropolitan police were responsible for spreading false rumors in order to turn the discontent of the people with the government against the Koreans.

Even if the people fell victims to the false rumors, the fact remains that they killed the innocent people.

I don't know how I and other people would act if placed in an extreme situation. However, the massacre (committed by Japanese at that time) was triggered by some people in high places for politic purposes.

The massacre was an eye-opener to me, as it made me to pay attention to social affairs. Peace will not be won unless the peoples of neighboring states are friends. I wish such a massacre will never committed again.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (Jul. 1–12)

JULY 1

*Ben-Ameur Taoufik, Director of the National Culture and Agitation of the Ministry of Culture of Tunisia

*A delegation of the Tamasu Company, Ltd., of Japan headed by its President Tamasu Hikosuke

*The Japanese table tennis team for participating in the 3rd Pyongyang International Invitational Table Tennis Tournament

JULY 4

*Edmond Jouve, Professor of the University No. 1 in Paris

JULY 5

*The Indian Kathakali and Manipuri Art Dance Troupe headed by Govind Vidyarthi

*Prof. Sony Hak Won, Dean of the Cental Methodist University in Missouri State

*Prof. Song Sok Jung of Michigan state University,

*Prof. Kim Dong Su of Norfork State University,

*Prof. Choe Ik Hwan of Seattle University in Washington,

*Yang Un Sik, postgraduate of California State Univiersity (Los Angeles)

*Prof. Kim Gi Hang of Alabama State University

*Chon Chung Rim, the publisher of "New Korea Times," the newspaper of Korean residents in Canada, and his wife

*Chong Dong Gyu, Associate Professor of California State University in the United States

JULY 8

*A delegation of the Special Committee for Measures on the Korean Affairs of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Nosaka Kogen, Socialist member of the House of Representatives and vice-Chairman of the Committee

*A delegation of the peace movement of Senegal headed by Mamadou Assane Diop, Deputy to the National Assembly of Senegal and Deputy General Secretary in charge of the external relations of the peace movement of Senegal

*A delegation of the General Congress of Students of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya headed by Ramadan Al Amari, Secretary of the General Congress

*A delegation of University of Sierra Leone headed by professor Eldred D. Jones Principal of Fourah Bay College of University of Sierra Leone

*Dannis Kargbo, Principal of Freetown Teachers College of Sierra Leone

*A delegation for the Study of the Juche Idea of Guayaquil University of Ecuador headed by President of its Academic Commission Gonzalo Sierra

*A delegation of the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Yoruba Bay College of University of Sierra Leone headed by D.L. Jusu, Chief of the Group for the Study of the Great Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung

*A delegation of the Haninge Group for the Study of the Juche Idea in Sweden headed by Per Ingels

JULY 12

*A delegation of the "Group for the Study of the Affairs of the DPRK" in the National Assembly of France

*A delegation of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution headed by Member of the Political Bureau of its Central Committee Ravoloson Mahasampo Hortense

Growing Opposition to Planned IPU Conference in Seoul

(Continued from page 5)

Such a course would on the one hand, give support to an undemocratic and fascist ruling junta in south Korea and facilitate the realisation of scheme of the U.S. imperialists for "2 Koreas" while, on the other hand, make the I.P.U. a tool in the hands of United States and create a rift in the union which is negation of its aims and objects.

I, therefore, appeal to the General Assembly of the I.P.U. to withdraw its decision to hold its 70th conference in Seoul in coming October in the interest of democracy, peace and security and to honour the aspirations of its entire members and to hold the said conference in a country which is unanimously selected by all the members of the I.P.U.

Lahore Bar Association
17.8.1983

The proposed conference of the 70th General Assembly of the Inter Parliamentary Union in Seoul against the unanimous consent of the members of the I.P.U. has created a climate of division and confrontation unknown since the creation of the I.P.U.

This is obviously the manoeuvre of the U.S. imperialists who are trying to have the south Korean puppet regime recognised internationally and to present south Korea, which is really a U.S. colony, as an independent state in order to realise U.S. policy of "2 Koreas" and "cross recognition".

Such a move of the U.S. imperialists can hardly help them in realising their dream of "2 Koreas" and for getting recognition for the south Korean puppet regime as the world people are fully aware of the fact that south Korea is a U.S. colony where the human rights are trampled underfoot and democratic institutions and political activities are banned.

This is why a large number of countries of the 3rd world, Non-Aligned Movement and all the socialist countries have officially declared that they would not participate in the 70th General Assembly of the I.P.U. if it is to be held in Seoul.

This is manifest that the U.S. imperialists have sown a discord amongst the members of the I.P.U. out of whom about 63% are opposing venue of this Conference in Seoul.

The Pakistan Committee for Support to Reunification of Korea views with grave concern such a situation and appeals to the I.P.U. to look squarely at the realities of the present time and not to play the game of the U.S. imperialists to get recognition to the south Korean puppet clique at its own cost.

The only solution to the present crisis is to honour the aspirations of the world people and the entire members of the I.P.U. and to change the venue of the conference according to the unanimous consent of the entire members of the I.P.U. as usual.

South Korea where political parties and organisations are banned, people have no democratic rights, the parliament is a hoax and the head of the ruling junta comes through a military coup like his predecessors, people are arrested and imprisoned for demanding democratic rights could hardly be a venue for the Conference of the General Assembly of the I.P.U.

The Pakistan Committee for Support to Reunification of Korea has the highest considerations for the I.P.U. as an organisation promoting democracy, peace and security in the world and believes that the members would reconsider the decision and change the venue according to the unanimous consent of its members to a country which is recognised by all members and is a sovereign, independent and democratic country in its true sense.

PAKISTAN COMMITTEE FOR SUPPORT TO REUNIFICATION OF KOREA
17.8.1983

Mozambique Will Not Attend Inter-Parliamentary Conference Slated in South Korea

Mozambique will not attend the Inter-Parliamentary Conference slated in south Korea, said Major General Marcelino Dos Santos, General Secretary of the Standing Commitee of the People's Assembly of Mozambique and President of the Parliamentary Group of Mozambique, in his message to Yang Hyong Sop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

The message said:

The People's Assembly of Mozambique supports the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The People's Republic of Mozambique has no relations with the south Korean puppet regime and does not recognize the "parliament" of south Korea.

It reaffirms its support to the efforts of the DPRK for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The parliamentary group of Mozambique considers that the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference slated in Seoul will be a factor of a split in the Inter-Parliamentary Union and encourage a splitist stand and attempts of the Seoul puppet regime.

The parliamentary group of Mozambique, therefore, will not attend the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union.

India Should Not Send Any Delegation to 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference, Declares CPI

The National Council of the Communist Party of India in its statement dated August 18 strongly held that India must never send any delegation to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference slated in Seoul.

The statement said:

The Communist Party of India is categorically opposed to the designation of Seoul, south Korea, as the venue of the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference slated for October.

The world is well aware that south Korea is a colony of U.S. imperialism under military fascist dictatorship.

The U.S. troops have been occupying south Korea for nearly 40 years.

The Reagan administration is now instigating the south Korean puppet to make haste with the formation of the U.S.-Japan-south Korea trilateral military alliance and is stepping up preparations for another war of aggression, shipping even nuclear weapons into south Korea.

To convene an Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul would mean recognizing the south Korean fascist "regime" and obstructing peaceful reunification of Korea.

We Will Not Send Communist Members of Parliament to Inter-Parliamentary Conference In Seoul, Declares Communist Party of India (Marxist)

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) pointed out in its statement dated August 17 that it decided not to send its parliamentarians to the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union slated in Seoul.

The statement said:

The Chon Du Hwan "regime" in south Korea is a fascist dictatorial "regime" engrossed in sanguinary suppression of people. It ruthlessly tramples underfoot all human rights and brutally cracks down upon the people's struggle for democratic rights and freedom.

The convocation of an Inter-Parliamentary Conference in south Korea means encouraging the puppet dictatorial regime and creating obstacles to the cause of Korea's peaceful reunification.

The Chon Du Hwan dictatorial "regime" is nothing but an aggressive tool of the U.S. imperialists for nuclear war and world domination.

The Designation of Seoul as The Venue of An Inter-Parliamentary Conference Is a Mistake, Says Democratic People's Union of France

The Democratic People's Union of France said in its statement dated August 12 that it is a mistake to have designated Seoul as the venue of an Inter-Parliamentary Conference.

To hold an Inter-Parliamentary Conference in south Korea where fascism and repression hold sway and democracy and human rights are ruthlessly violated is diametrically contradictory to the idea and purpose of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, it said, and continued:

The Democratic People's Union of France and leftist gaullists demand that no delegate of the democratic forces of France participate in this conference which would be abused for the recognition of the Seoul dictatorial "regime" tottering in face of the anti-"government" struggle of the south Korean democratic figures and patriotic people.

A big contribution of France to peace and progress in this part of Asia fully accords with the interests of France itself. Therefore, the Democratic People's Union of France and leftist gaullists strongly require that France refuse to send any delegate to the Seoul conference.

African Public Circles Denounce Scheme of U.S. and South Korea To Hold Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul

The mission of the South West African People's Organisation in Egypt and the Middle East and the mission of the African National Congress of South Africa in Egypt, and the Central Committee of the Ghana Movement for Peace and Democracy denounced the intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Du Hwan clique to hold the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul, in a joint statement or statement recently issued in support of the appeal of the enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

The joint statement issued by the SWAPO mission in Egypt and the Middle East and the ANC in Egypt manifested full support to the appeal of the enlarged meeting of the DFRF Central Committee to the governments, political parties, public organisations and peoples of all countries and expressed firm support and solidarity for the Korean people's struggle for national reunification.

The statement said:

Considering the scheme to hold the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul to be part of the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique, we call upon all governments of the world not to send any delegation to the conference.

South Korea is a place unfit for delegates of dignified independent and sovereign states to have a meeting at.

We firmly believe that the Korean people will certainly reunify their country independently and peacefully under the tested and wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists' scheme to unleash a new, nuclear war gravely endangers peace and security in Korea and the world, the statement issued by the Central Committee of the Ghana Movement for Peace and Democracy said:

We bitterly condemn the foolhardy war moves of the U.S. imperialists designed to plunge the world into a nuclear holocaust and the criminal acts of the south Korean puppets bent on the "two Koreas" plot under the patronage of the U.S.

We strongly denounce the political intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets to use the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference as an occasion to step up the creation of "two Koreas."

Scheme to Hold Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Seoul is Challenge to Korea's Reunification and World Peace, Says Chief Editor of Tanzanian Paper "Uhuru"

Wilson M. Ibhukoli, Chief Editor of the Tanzanian paper "Uhuru," issued a talk on August 11 in which he said the reunification of Korea and her peace are connected with world peace and security and accordingly the scheme to hold a conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Seoul is a challenge to world peace and security.

With the heinous intention to have south Korea internationally recognized as an "independent state" and make it appear that there are "two states" on the Korean Peninsula, the imperialists and reactionaries are now scheming to hold the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Seoul, he said.

Noting that the south Korean "regime" is a colonial puppet regime without any independence, which is maintained entirely by outside forces, he stressed:

If one attended the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, one would help the United States and the south Korean puppets in creating "two Koreas."

Expressing the belief that all the countries which hope for Korea's reunification and peace would not send any delegation to Seoul, he appealed to all the socialist countries and non-aligned and newemerging countries to jointly smash the intrigue of the imperialists and reactionaries by boycotting the 70th Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union slated in Seoul.

DPRK Urges S. Korea To Apologize for Sinking Fish Detecting Boat

The south Koreans should immediately apologize to our side for its heinous criminal act in sinking our fish detecting boat and killing its crew members and unconditionally send back the bodies of the crewmen who fell victims to it.

The Fishery Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea said this in its statement dated August 20 denouncing the bestial armed provocation of the south Koreans August 13 in which they sank the peaceful fish detecting boat "Hungan" in the high seas of the East Sea.

The statement said that this act of the Chon Du Hwan military junta was a piratic act which could be perpetrated only by truculent military gangsters who are ignorant of humanity, international law and compatriots and an atrocious crime which could be committed by such pack of barbarians as the Chon Du Hwan group engaged in brutal murder.

After recalling the bestial bombings and shellings perpetrated by the south Koreans against DPRK peaceful fishing boats in the west and east seas over the last ten years, the statement said:

The latest barbarity of the Chon Du Hwan group was a most shocking crime far surpassing the crimes of its predecessors in its bestiality and atrociousness.

The south Koreans who murdered thousands of fellow countrymen in cold blood in Kwangju and dyed the whole land of south Korea with the blood of our brothers and sisters are now brutally murdering even crewmen of the northern half of the Republic with their bloodstained hands with which they murdered south Korean people by intending the measure of murder of compatriots even to the sea.

The Chon Du Hwan group, after committing the crime, is getting hysteric in their anti-communist row hurling mud at us. This indicates that their criminal act was motivated by a sinister political purpose.

Upset by the daily growing public voices at home and abroad opposing the Inter-Parliamentary Conference scheduled in Seoul, the south Koreans committed the piracy in the high seas of the East Sea for the purpose of inventing a pretext for misleading public opinion and launched into the anti-communist smear campaign, kicking up a din over what they call "spy boat" or "dubious boat."

But, with no sophism can they justify their barbaric piracy or mislead public opinion.

The murderers will be made to pay a dear price and face a punishment, warns the statement.

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